

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY



Federalist



FALL 1959



Dean Woodruff

DR. A. M. WOODRUFF, Kelly Memorial Professor of Real Estate and Insurance and Director of the Bureau of Business Research at the University of Pittsburgh, has been named Dean of The George Washington University School of Government and Professor of Business Research.

The former Dean of the School of Government, Dr. Arthur E. Burns, was named Chairman and Dean of the University's Graduate Council in September, 1957, when the former Chairman, Dr. Robert W. Bolwell, was retired.

A graduate of Williams College in 1933, where he was a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Dr. Woodruff completed the Doctor of Philosophy degree in the field of Economics at Princeton University, where he was a Southeast Club Fellow, in 1936.

Prior to joining the faculty at the University of Pittsburgh in 1950, he was associated with Prudential Insurance Company of America—from 1936 to 1941 as Staff Appraiser and Reviewing Appraiser and from 1943

to 1950 Supervising Appraiser and Junior Executive. During the latter period, he spent three years in charge of new loan investments in the six New England states with an annual mortgage volume of approximately 12 million dollars. In 1941 and 1942, he was an Appraiser for the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, handling land acquisitions involving appraisal of approximately 1200 parcels. Dr. Woodruff has had consulting relationships with approximately 25 major corporations and government units. In addition, he has been active in community and civic and professional activities; as lecturer and course coordinator for the American Management Association; Vice Chairman of the Allegheny County Planning Commission; Economic Advisor to the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce; Chairman of the School Authority of Indiana Township; Chairman of the Planning Commission of Indiana Township; Member, Committee on Education, National Associa-

(continued on page 31)

CONTENTS

EDITOR	
Margaret Davis	
ASSOCIATE EDITOR	
John S. Toomey	
CONTRIBUTING EDITORS	
Milton Mangum	
Department of Agriculture	
Celima L. Hazard	
Civil Service Commission	
Henry Scharer	
Commerce Department	
William Adam	
Department of Defense	
Edward C. Kemper, Jr.	
Federal Bureau of Investigation	
Fred C. Stevenson	
Federal Trade Commission	
Roy Eastin	
Government Printing Office	
J. Stewart Hunter	
Health, Education and Welfare Department	
Andrew L. Newman	
Interior Department	
Henry Schneider	
Internal Revenue	
Ruth Cunningham	
Department of Justice	
Ann Devlin	
Labor Department	
J. E. Fletcher	
National Institutes of Health	
L. Robe Walter	
Postoffice Department	
Irving Goldberg	
Public Health Service	
Roy C. Caboon	
Treasury Department	
Bernard Posner	
Veterans Administration	
DESIGNER	
Neil McKnight	
Dean Woodruff	Inside Front Cover
Letter from the Editor	2
Members of Congress Realize Ideals	6
Honorary Degrees	14
Kennedy of Continental	15
Criminal Law	16
Secretary Flemming	19
Gateways—the University's Language Programs	20
Order of the Coif	22
Law Day	23
Commissioner Watson—Patents	24
Tribute to Kettering	25
Williamsburg Assembly	27
After Hours Classes	27
Students Present Violinist	28
Mrs. Marvin—Togetherness	29
New Graduates	30
Fraternal Honors	31
Honors	32
Management	33
Women's Board Diamond Jubilee	34
New Programs and Courses	35

Letter from the Editor

THE CURRENT CONGRESS of the United States numbers among its members 20 who have studied at The George Washington University or at National University, which was merged with George Washington.

These men are public servants whose hours are often concerned with their responsibilities for long days beginning before 9 in the morning and lasting well after 5 at night.

Their activities have been described as major weapons in the struggle for democratic survival against world communism, danger of self centered special interests, and to insure the balance of our representative government if it is threatened by technically competent Federal officials.

A chart which follows this letter tells of the scope of Congressional Committee work of the former George Washington and National University students now in Congress. It is through the structure of the Senate's 15 and the House's 19 standing committees, plus other special and joint commit-

tees, that Congressmen do most of their business, often becoming specialists in order to deal with the problems of our specialized world.

Although the basic structure of Congress has changed little since 1815, its capacity to serve the public has broadened. For example, in the realm of foreign affairs, modern Congress not only exercises the treaty veto power spelled out for the Senate in the Constitution, but shows initiative and creativity by proposing legislation, passing resolutions and in the result of Congressional hearings. Its collective voice is felt in the formulation of bilateral and multilateral agreements, in technical aid, in establishing regulatory and international organizations, and in cultural leadership as seen in the effect of the Fulbright Act and the Voice of America. Indeed, policy and public opinion have been widely influenced by Congress in many areas.

In addition, the Member of Congress must care for the needs and

rights of his local community, a trust which may entail barrels of letters and weeks of fact finding as well as legislation where necessary.

Hinting at the Atlas load carried by many Members of Congress, a recent memorandum of the National Policy Committee quoted an unnamed "legislator" as follows:

"The greatest test of a man in public life comes in the courage and the skill he displays in the correction of fallacies in public thinking—and the greatest yield from public service is the constructive action . . . which is taken and in which he knows he had a hand, though often the work he does most usefully is work he will never get credit for."

Despite lack of credit, many of America's elected representatives find rewards in the service they give and

run for office again and again. In this issue of the *Federalist*, several of them tell of incidents in their own experience which make them glad they are Congressmen, incidents in which they take special pride—a pride in which their fellow alumni may join.

Margaret Davis

Eleven of the Members of Congress who are alumni of the University are shown at right with Charles S. Rhyne, National Chairman of the University's 1959 Alumni Fund. Left to right: Representative Levering, Representative Brown, Representative Walter, Representative Huddleston, Representative Rogers, Mr. Rhyne, Representative Adair, Representative Flynt, Senator Fulbright, Representative Broyhill, Representative Evins, and Senator Byrd.



George Washington Alumni in Congress

... on Senate Committees

APPROPRIATIONS

ROBERT C. BYRD EX 56
Senator from West Virginia

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

J. W. FULBRIGHT LLB wd 34
Senator from Arkansas, chairman

BANKING AND CURRENCY

ROBERT C. BYRD EX 56
Senator from West Virginia
J. W. FULBRIGHT LLB wd 34
Senator from Arkansas

PUBLIC WORKS
FRANK E. MOSS JD 37
Senator from Utah

FINANCE

NORRIS COTTON EX 28
Senator from New Hampshire

FOREIGN RELATIONS

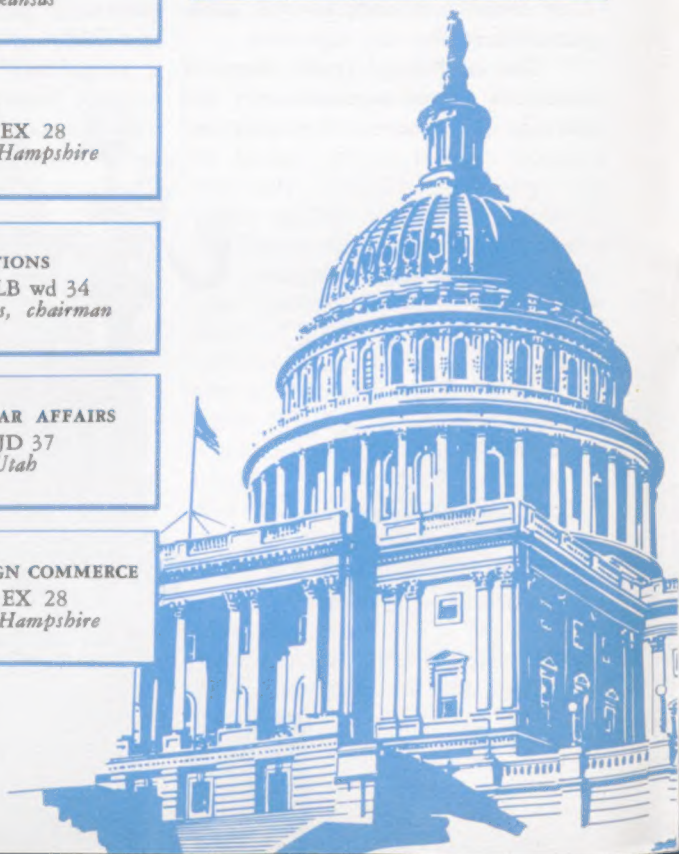
J. W. FULBRIGHT LLB wd 34
Senator from Arkansas, chairman

INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

FRANK E. MOSS JD 37
Senator from Utah

INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

NORRIS COTTON EX 28
Senator from New Hampshire



Serve the American People in Many Ways

... on House Committees

APPROPRIATIONS

GORDON CANFIELD LLB 25
National University
Representative from New Jersey
JOE L. EVINS EX 42
Representative from Tennessee

ARMED SERVICES

DAVID B. BREWSTER EX 48
Representative from Maryland
CHARLES E. CHAMBERLAIN EX 42
Representative from Michigan
GEORGE HUDDLESTON JR. EX 38
Representative from Alabama

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

JOEL T. BROYHILL EX 41
Representative from Virginia

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

E. ROSS ADAIR LLB 33
Representative from Indiana
ROBERT B. CHIPERFIELD EX 42
Representative from Illinois

INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

JOHN J. FLYNT JR. LLB 40
Representative from Georgia
PAUL G. ROGERS EX 46
Representative from Florida

JOINT COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY POLICY

FRANCIS E. WALTER AB 19
Representative from Pennsylvania

JOINT COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE PROBLEMS OF D. C. EXPANSION

JOEL T. BROYHILL EX 41
Representative from Virginia

JUDICIARY

FRANCIS E. WALTER AB 19
Representative from Pennsylvania

POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE

JOEL T. BROYHILL EX 41
Representative from Virginia
ROBERT W. LEVERING LLB 40
Representative from Ohio

PUBLIC WORKS

CHARLES H. BROWN EX 40
Representative from Missouri
ROBERT E. COOK EX 45
Representative from Ohio

UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

FRANCIS E. WALTER AB 19
Representative from Pennsylvania,
chairman

VETERANS' AFFAIRS

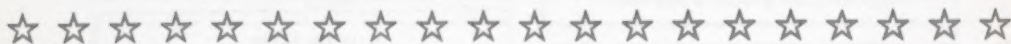
E. ROSS ADAIR LLB 33
Representative from Indiana
NEWELL A. GEORGE LLB 34
LLM 36, MPL 36
National University,
Representative from Kansas

WAYS AND MEANS

FRANK M. KARSTEN LLB 40
National University,
Representative from Missouri



Members of Congress Realize Ideals by Serving the Public



“...the exchange of persons program...the most gratifying experience of my career...”

BY *Joe Fulkright*

SENATOR FROM

ARKANSAS

SINCE MY EARLY student days, I have been convinced that getting to know peoples of foreign lands — through personal contact — can do much to eliminate misconceptions about other nations that lead to international arguments — and sometimes wars. My studies at Oxford and my experiences from traveling in Europe immediately thereafter proved to me that there is no substitute, in learning about these peoples, for living with them in

their own countries. Similarly, respect for the social and cultural institutions of other nations can come only through mutual understanding borne of personal contacts.

At the end of World War II, this nation was faced with a remarkable opportunity to promote international person-to-person exchanges. Millions of dollars in war equipment and support materials were scattered throughout the world and had become surplus to our needs. Shipping it back to the United States would be expensive; so would storing it overseas, in which

case there would be the added factor of deterioration. But much of this material was the type that would be extremely useful in the reconstruction of war damage. The only problem was that these countries did not have the dollars with which to pay for it.

In this situation, I proposed that we sell our war surpluses to the governments of the countries which so desperately needed them. In return, we would receive their currencies and credits to be used to send our people abroad to study and, in turn, receive their people who would study with us. In that way, America and the world would profit mutually. The debt would be paid, but it would be paid in terms of things money cannot buy—goodwill

and better understanding between our people and those abroad.

The exchange program thus created has now been in operation almost twelve years. During this period the funds accruing from sales of war surpluses abroad have been supplemented by foreign currencies from sales of surplus agricultural products abroad and by dollars provided under the Smith-Mundt Act. It is still a small program, as government programs go, but I think it has been a most successful one.

Since the inception of the exchange program a total of 15,506 American and 38,011 foreign students from 102 countries and dependencies have received grants. Many faculty members and former students of

Senator Fulbright confers with Robert Riggs, also a University alumnus, who studied a year at Toulouse under a "Fulbright grant." Riggs is now completing studies toward the Doctor of Philosophy at the University of Illinois where he teaches in the Romance languages department.

FALL 1959



UNIVERSITY FULBRIGHT SCHOLARS

These University students have studied abroad under the exchange of persons (Fulbright) program:

JOHN R. CURTIS, JR.	University of Vienna	1951
CHARLES F. GILMAN	University of Paris	1951
PAUL G. SIFTON	University of Grenoble, France	1951
GEORG TENNYSON	Albert-Ludwig Universität, Freiburg im Breisgau, Germany	1953
EUGENIA BRANDENBURGER	University of Paris	1954
ORVILLE JAMES EMORY, JR.	University of Leeds, England	1954
ARLOW HILL	University of Rome	1954
FREDERICA BAYER	University of Queensland, Australia	1955
PAUL CHERNUCHIN	University of London	1955
BARBARA A. GUARCO	University of Edinburgh	1955
CAROLL MCKELLIGOTT	Kings College, University of London	1955
ROBERT M. RIGGS	University of Toulouse, France	1955
SAMUEL J. KEYSER	Oxford, University of England	1956
SYLVIA D. FELDMAN	University of Toulouse and University of France	1957
ROSA D. WEINER	Free University of Berlin, Germany	1957
JEANNE M. DAVIS	Technological University, Delft, Netherlands	1958

A number of University alumni and faculty members have also studied and lectured abroad under the exchange of persons program.

George Washington University have participated in the program. I am sure that there are many foreign students now studying at the University who came to this country under the auspices of the exchange program.

However, it is impossible to render an adequate appraisal of the results of the exchange program by consideration of statistics. The thousands of exchange visitors who have been here have enriched our lives by their presence, and upon their return home have told the real story of America to their

fellow countrymen. Each exchange visitor helps in a small way in bringing about better international understanding and cooperation. Educational and cultural exchanges are already a significant factor in international affairs. I hope that the mutual respect which results from these exchanges will someday enable man to resolve his differences by reason, rather than by force.

My part in the establishment of the exchange program has been the most gratifying experience of my career in public service.

"...this legislation had a heart...
a correction for a serious inequity
in Navy regulations..."

BY *Julius Broyhill*
REPRESENTATIVE FROM
VIRGINIA

■ TAKE special pride in assisting a retired Navy Commander who lost his pension earned by 20 years of service to the Navy. Because of a conviction and jail sentence which came after an honorable discharge the Navy, under a permissive rather than mandatory law, cancelled his annuity. Had the same incident happened to a retired Army or Air Force officer, the pension would not have been affected.

This man lost his home and possessions because of a law suit springing from the conviction. The pension stopped, the family bread-winner in jail, the wife and family dropped from a respectable financial standing to the welfare rolls almost overnight.

I appealed to the Secretary of the Navy and to the White House for this family. I based my plea on my belief that the man had earned his annuity by his 20 years of service. It was not a payment he must continue to earn every year after discharge by

Representative Broyhill



good behavior. I pointed out in a number of agency contacts that it was not proper for one arm of the Federal Government to cancel the pension when under the same law and in identical circumstances two other Government branches, the Army and Air Force, would not. However, the Navy policy was too deeply ingrained. It became obvious that only legislative action would bring relief.

The bill I introduced was not only prayed for by the Commander and his family but also I found that thousands of other active and retired Navy officers were rooting for its success. There was a tremendous ground swell of sympathy for this unfortunate family and it became obvious the legislation was sincerely believed

by all to provide a correction for a serious inequity in Navy regulations which in effect held a financial club over every retired Navy officer throughout the remainder of his life.

I held a number of conferences with the Chairman and staff members of the Armed Services Committee in the House of Representatives. They took an active interest in the case. Other bills with different legislative approaches to the problem were introduced. It was not my bill which became law, although in the end, the bill which went to the President was almost identical to mine. But, I have always felt that this legislation had a heart and I know I shared in the heart-warming blessing it brought to one man and his family.

Representative George Fulfills a Collegian's Prophecy

Representative Newell A. George, LLB National 34, LLM National 36, MPL National 36, of Kansas recalls



fondly that his interest in public service through Congress was well known when he was a student at National University before it was merged with The George Washington University.

He quotes from the "Docket," for 1935, which was the National University yearbook:

"Kansas will benefit by his accomplishments, but we expect to see him back again some day as a chosen representative of his home state."

He fulfilled that prophecy upon his election to the 86th Congress last November 4.

"...an episode in my political career of which I am especially proud...moving migrants from overpopulated countries to countries where manpower is needed."

BY *Francis B. Hall*

REPRESENTATIVE FROM
PENNSYLVANIA

WHEN THE victorious Allied armies liberated Western Europe and entered Hitler's Reich, they found over 8.5 million displaced people. Part of that mass of humanity were slave laborers conscripted into Hitler's war machine. Part were the wretched inmates of concentration camps. Part were refugees from bombed cities and villages milling aimlessly around the countryside and camping under the open skies.

UNRRA (United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration), with the active assistance of the military forces of the Allies, provided food, shelter, and assisted those who could be sent to their countries quickly. By 1946, the number of displaced persons who could not be sent home due to the fact that their homelands were overrun by Soviet forces and Soviet-installed regimes, was close to 1.3 million. It soon became evident that these people would have to be resettled outside of Germany and Austria.

IRO (International Refugee Organization) took over where UNRRA and the military left off. By the summer of 1951, over 800,000 displaced persons found new homes in countries which offered them resettlement opportunities.

However, in 1951, it was realized that with the expiration of IRO scheduled to occur at the end of that year, the problem of resettlement of refugees and displaced persons would not be fully and successfully resolved. More than that, another problem was facing the free western world: "surplus population," an ugly definition, meaning that there were too many people in Western Europe for whom work and opportunities for a decent livelihood could *not* be found.

At the same time, many overseas countries—Canada, Australia, and several of the Latin-American republics—indicated their interest in acquiring new settlers in order to increase their agricultural and industrial productivity.

In the late summer of 1951, I gathered in my office a few officials representing various agencies of the

United States Government and submitted to them a tentative plan calling for the creation of an organization designed not only to take over the functions of IRO with respect to the resettlement of refugees and displaced persons, but also build an efficiently operated machine which would stimulate and carry out migratory movements from Europe to overseas countries.

My idea was to create an inter-governmental organization, outside of the United Nations for the obvious purpose of eliminating Communist interference, and to offer to the countries of emigration and the countries of immigration efficient shipping services, as well as assistance in the selection of immigrants and their vocational preparation for migration.

In a series of sessions, which continued in my Congressional office for about a month or two, my plan began to take shape and before the year 1951 was over, we succeeded in obtaining the cooperation of the Government of Belgium, which invited 27 Governments to participate in an international conference which convened in Brussels, Belgium, in November 1951.

A provisional organization was created by the Brussels Conference for the purpose of "making arrangements for the transport of migrants for whom existing facilities are inadequate and who could not otherwise be moved from certain European countries having surplus population to countries overseas which offer opportunities for orderly immigration." It was further

decided that the new organization would provide and arrange for land, sea and air transportation, assume responsibility for the charter of ships, work out a shipping program and take over actions as may be directly related to these ends.

The name of the organization is the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM). Its headquarters are in Geneva, Switzerland, and its present director is Mr. Marcus Daly, an American industrialist and civic leader. He succeeded two distinguished American diplomats, the late Hugh Gibson and Harold H. Tittmann. I have served as the United States Delegate at all of the semi-annual sessions of ICEM's Council, the organization's governing body.

Since the Conference in Brussels established ICEM, 897,788 European emigrants (including 13,171 European refugees stranded in the Far East) went to 17 overseas countries where they were able to start a new life. In this figure are included both refugees and "surplus workers" who became useful workers in the lands which accepted them. Also included are 110,000 Hungarian refugees who fled Hungary in the aftermath of the 1956 revolution.

The emergency operation undertaken by ICEM in October 1956, in connection with the Hungarian revolution, and the ensuing exodus from Hungary has earned that organization recognition and praise of the entire free world. Practically overnight

ICEM's machinery sprung into action, and its helping hand was extended without delay and with the greatest degree of efficiency when and where such assistance was most desperately needed.

ICEM now comprises a membership of 29 nations of the free world. Since its inception, ICEM has spent close to \$200 million, of which \$72 million was contributed by the United States. What did this money buy? In addition to a wealth of experience, which would permit ICEM to expand its activities in the future and in addition to an imponderable but easily detectable capital of international goodwill, ICEM has created in close to one million hearts the feeling of happiness and purpose in living where war and misery had planted the seed of despair and hopelessness. But these humanitarian achievements do not tell

the entire story of ICEM's usefulness. It should be stressed that ICEM is not solely a relief organization. By moving migrants from overpopulated countries to countries where manpower is needed, it achieves three purposes:

1. It relieves pressures on the United States immigration quotas by permitting European immigrants to resettle in countries other than the United States.
2. It relieves economic, social and political pressures in European countries contributing to their stability, thus strengthening the free western world.
3. It contributes to the economic development of overseas countries by supplying them with European manpower in the most desirable age bracket.

Representative Walter presides over a session of the 11th Council Meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration. Left, Mrs. Marcus Daly, ICEM's Director. Right, Miss Sylvia Baverstock, the Council's Secretary.





Left, Dean of Sponsored Research Benjamin D. Van Evera and University Alumnus and Trustee Davis. Below, Central Intelligence Agency Administrator Dulles is helped by his fellow alumnus, Senator J. William Fulbright of Arkansas.



Conferring of Honorary Degrees

By THE ACTING PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY

Presentation of Candidates for the Degrees

DOCTOR OF SCIENCE

WATSON DAVIS

DOCTOR OF LAWS

ALLEN WELSH DULLES

JAMES WILLIAM FULBRIGHT

MELVILLE BELL GROSSEVENOR

Below, the University's Honorary Trustee Gilbert Grosvenor (left) presented his son, Dr. Melville Bell Grosvenor (right) for the degree, which was presented by Acting President of the University Oswald S. Colclough.



*Introducing the
new chief
of a major
U. S. corporation*



Kennedy of Continental Illinois

"I HAVE no ambition to run races with anyone," says David M. Kennedy, chairman of Chicago's Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co. "I would only like to say that we run a good bank." As for the recent merger activity among the big New York banks: "I don't think it will hurt our business. It will affect our relative size, but size is not the criterion of a good bank."

Nevertheless, Kennedy wants Continental to grow. Illinois law prohibits branch banking, and he has been campaigning to get the restriction lifted. Meanwhile, he will make better use of the bank's funds by continuing his predecessor's recent policy of shifting assets from government bonds into loans. At the end of 1950, Continental had only \$511 million in loans and discounts, and \$1,191 million in governments. At the end of 1958, loans totaled \$1,066 million and governments \$817 million. During the same period, while deposits were increasing only

7.4 per cent, net operating earnings climbed 77 per cent. Continental's rival, Chicago's First National Bank, has been heavily committed to loans since World War II, and passed Continental as Chicago's biggest bank in 1952. First National now ranks ninth in the U. S. in total assets; Continental is in tenth place.

David Kennedy, fifty-three, is a Mormon. He went through the Utah public schools and Weber College, then spent two years in England as a Mormon missionary. In 1930 he went to work for the Federal Reserve Board in Washington, D. C., as a technical assistant to the director of bank operations. Nights he went to George Washington University, earning an M.A. in economics and a law degree.

In 1946 he went into Continental's bond department. Here his loud neckties caused some consternation. "Every week," recalls a bank officer, "we had a different vice president in charge of Dave's ties."

Kennedy was made a vice president himself in 1948, and in 1956 he became Continental's president. Early this year, when Walter Cummings stepped down after twenty-five years as chairman, Kennedy took over. The future? "We are going to pursue our loan policy aggressively."

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CRIMINAL LAW

Classroom and Courthouse



Professor Cooper (right) and his students wait in the jury box for court to begin.

BY JOHN S. TOOMEY AB WD 49

THE COURSE in Criminal Practice and Administration at The George Washington University Law School provides a unique opportunity for the law student who plans to practice criminal law. The course is organized to permit thorough study and observation of the manifold procedures used in the variety of jurisdictions located in the District of Columbia. Washington is a particularly good setting for such a course for the student who works and attends law school at night, since it is a large Metropolitan area, and court is in session on Saturday.

Students are enthusiastic about the course. In fact, although enrollment is limited to 15, Prof. Robert M. Cooper, who set up the course and is still teaching it, receives more than 100 requests for admission to it each year. Some of these requests are received as much as a year in advance.

A majority of the students who have taken the course have been part-time students who work during the week, many of them as law clerks. Although it is a graduate course, undergraduates with high scholastic standing may be admitted. Occasionally, practicing criminal lawyers have

registered for the class. Barnard T. Welsh, prominent criminal attorney in Montgomery County for the past 25 years, was a student in the class a few years ago.

Two of the 15 Saturday class meetings of the course are devoted to all-day visits to the Municipal Court of the District of Columbia, where, in addition to observing court in session, the students see the filing of formal complaints by police officers and complaining witnesses, visit the cell block where prisoners are held awaiting trial, and meet with the judge for a discussion of procedures.

Classroom lectures include such subjects as the criminal aspects of the policy and jurisdiction of the U. S.



Students observe an officer filing a complaint at the Municipal Court Complaint Counter.

District Attorney's Office; courtroom presence; a series describing completely the trial of a homicide case, including

"The rudiments of criminal law and procedure should be a part of the curriculum of every law school, and every law school graduate should be equipped with the knowledge of these fundamentals. All too often criminal law is either entirely neglected or its study is reduced to a minimum. It is erroneous to say that most law school graduates are going to go into some branch of civil practice and that, therefore, a knowledge of criminal law on their part is unnecessary. Many law school graduates become assistant prosecuting attorneys and law clerks to judges. A knowledge of criminal law becomes indispensable in these positions. Some of the others enter private practice in small communities where lawyers do not specialize but take such matters as come along including criminal cases.

"All members of the bar, especially the younger contingent, should be available for assignment to defend indigent prisoners, and in many communities, such as Washington, the call for such services may spread.

"Finally, some knowledge and understanding of criminal law must be part of the intellectual equipment of every member of the bar."

ALEXANDER HOLTZOFF
United States District Judge



Judge Andrea J. Howard of the Municipal Court discusses courtroom procedures with the Criminal Practice class.

arrest, trial, and appeal; proceedings before the grand jury and special proceedings such as habeas corpus, removal, extradition, drug addiction; and appellate procedures.

In addition to Professor Cooper, a number of other legal specialists lecture in the course. Samuel J. L'Hommedieu, Jr., former Assistant U. S. Attorney, and Alexander L. Stevas, Assistant U. S. Attorney who is head of the Grand Jury Division, collaborate on a series of lectures on criminal pro-

cedures. Other special lecturers during the history of the course have included John C. Conliff, Assistant U. S. Attorney and Chief of the Criminal Division of the U. S. District Attorney's Office; Alfred Hantman, Senior Trial Assistant U. S. Attorney; Kitty Blair Frank, Legislative Assistant to Senator Hennings of Missouri and former Assistant U. S. Attorney; and Milton Eisenberg, Administrative Assistant to Senator Keating of New York and former Assistant U. S. Attorney.

Students are shown the women's cell block by the Assistant Supervisor of the Municipal Court jail.



Secretary Flemming Addresses Alumni

SECRETARY OF HEALTH, Education and Welfare Arthur S. Flemming LLB 33, told fellow University alumni at a mid-winter banquet that he had "been challenged by the creative imagination which has gone into the development" of The George Washington University's goals, and said the "difference between a University's achieving and not achieving such goals in a given generation is often the measure of alumni contributions."

He said that alumni should assist in interesting "qualified students in our university and in strengthening our relations with the community." He spoke also of the importance of alumni or loyalty funds in the continuing program of financial support for the University.

He called upon University officials and staff to recruit the best qual-



Above. Alumni Association President James C. Van Story watches Dr. Anna L. Rose Hawkes, President of the American Association of University Women, and Secretary Flemming congratulate each other upon receiving the Alumni Achievement Award.

ified alumni to discharge the responsibilities of the alumni and said that "Federal and State programs of education will be meaningless unless alumni like ours at George Washington are willing to become active participants in our University's objectives."

Secretary Flemming spoke also before the University's Career Conference this Spring. In June he received the Achievement Award of the Alumni Association.

From left, Student Alex Helm, Secretary Flemming, Student William Beiford, and Acting President Oswald S. Colclough. The students presented Secretary Flemming with University bookends on the occasion of his speaking at Career Conference.



Government and industry are becoming more and more aware of the value of the scholar's ability to speak the language and read the literature of foreign lands.

Demands for the tool of modern

GATEWAYS TO UN

the University's Law

Language Fellowships

Eight Fellowships in French or Spanish language and literature, or Romance Philology have been established at The George Washington University under the National Defense Education Act. The purpose of these Fellowships is to prepare students for teaching in college, with the further aim of satisfying the anticipated nation-wide need for more teachers in the near future.

The Fellowships each carry a stipend of \$2,000 for 1959-60, renewable in 1960-61 at \$2,200, and in 1961-62 at \$2,400. Fellowship holders, who are college graduates with majors in French or Spanish, also receive \$400 annually for each dependent and are exempt from tuition.

The eight Fellowships granted to George Washington are the largest number granted to any college in the Washington area.

language to provide "gateways to understanding" are resulting in new language programs described on these pages.

In addition to French and Spanish doctoral programs, University



The University's Marine Corps Schools class and their wives in beginning Spanish were guests at the Spanish Embassy. Above, Ambassador Jose M. de Areilza chats with Col. T. Alfonso Sapia-Bosch, class instructor; and Lt. Col. Tom Solomon Parker and Maj. Godfrey Muller, students. The course is offered at Quantico by the University's College of General Studies.



UNDERSTANDING: Language Programs

Master's and Bachelor's programs are offered in Germanic and Romance languages and literatures. Other studies are available in Portuguese and in Slavic languages and literatures.

Expansion this Fall of foreign language study facilities to train teachers as well as to meet other demands includes new research equipment for the phonetic and acoustical study of speech. Also, a second electronic workshop is being installed to increase aural-oral practice in the Romance languages, German, and Russian. This innovation will allow laboratory practice for up to three years of college study of a language.

In addition, a fourth year conversation and composition course for advanced undergraduates has been included in the French and Spanish curriculums.

The Nation's Capital, it is pointed out, has an ideal linguistic climate because of its many families who have lived abroad as Government or business workers and because of the presence of so many foreigners in the diplomatic service of their countries. Promising scholars have access to the special facilities of the Library of Congress and numerous other libraries which supplement the growing collection of the University.

The University, in its broadened



Above, the University's Television Director Lillian Brown watches as Senator Hubert Humphrey speaks for the television audience at the first session of the University's telecourse in Russian. Below, from left, U.S. Commissioner of Education Lawrence G. Derthick, Lecturer Vladimir Tolstoy, Dean of the University's College of General Studies Grover L. Angel, and Helen Bates Yakobson, head of the University's Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures, confer just before show time.



language program, now offers courses in scientific Russian and Slavic literature. Study of Slavic languages and literatures was stimulated greatly by the University's popular pioneer television course. Russian II will be offered on television this fall.

In its expanded program the University has fellowships available under the National Defense Act for study toward the Doctor of Philosophy to graduate majors in French, Spanish, and Romance Philology.



Former Secretary of State Dean Acheson was this year's honor initiate of the University chapter of Order of the Coif, national legal scholastic honor society. Nineteen law graduates were also initiated into the society at the annual initiation banquet on June 1 at the Hotel Washington. Guests included many distinguished jurists and lawyers in the Washington area who are members of the society. Above: University President Oswald S. Colclough, Mr. Acheson, Mrs. Elizabeth Freret, President of the University chapter of Order of the Coif, and Newell W. Ellison, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the University. At right: United States Supreme Court Justice Tom Clark, Miss Bessie Margolin of the Office of the Solicitor of the United States Department of Labor, and Judge J. Warren Madden of the U.S. Court of Claims.

Order of the Coif



A bronze bust of the late Chief Judge Bolitha J. Laus of the District Court was presented in June to the United States Courthouse by the Women's Bar Association of the District of Columbia. Among those present to honor the memory of Judge Laus, Adjunct Professor of Law at the University from 1947 to 1957, when he was named Professor Emeritus, were family and University friends. Shown with the bust are (left to right) the Judge's son, Bolitha Laus, Jr.; Mrs. Doris Wilkins, a graduate of both George Washington and National Universities who is past president of the Women's Bar Association and who served as Chairman of the reception for the presentation; Mrs. Nancy Ronce, daughter of Judge Laus; Sculptress Eleanor Cox; Mrs. George C. Williams, another daughter of Judge Laus; and Oswald S. Colclough, Acting President of the University.



LAW DAY

"We as lawyers . . . should be the first to realize the danger caused to our democracy by declaring certain thoughts and ideas 'off limits,'" Senator Frank E. Moss of Utah told Law School students, faculty, alumni, and friends at the Student Bar Association's annual Law Day banquet on May 1 at the Shoreham Hotel.

"Capable men of good intentions have become so frightened by the specter of communism," said Senator Moss, "that they seem to forget that the cornerstone of our government is the right to discuss ideas in the search for truth. They would build a wall around communist thoughts and ideas. . . . In effect, they doubt the ability of our citizens to entertain such thoughts and ideas and to recognize and reject the false while gleaning what little truth there may be. In so doing, they seem to doubt the very validity of our form of government. The framers of our constitution recognized the problem and made provision for it in the First Amendment."



Senator Moss is greeted by Law Day Master of Ceremonies Eddie Le Baron, Washington Redskins quarterback who was named Outstanding Law Student of the Year at the banquet.

Senator Moss also encouraged law students to enter politics. "You have the training—you have the tools to do the job," he said. He expressed pride at being an alumnus of the University, saying, "I am confident that no other school in the nation has sent as many former students and graduates to the United States House of Representatives and to the United States Senate as has George Washington University."

Student Bar Association President Everett Germann (left) and Louis H. Mayo, Acting Dean of the Law School (right), greet honored guests Mr. Justice Reed and Mr. Justice Burton, retired members of the United States Supreme Court.



Commissioner Watson Predicts Greater International Cooperation in Patent Field

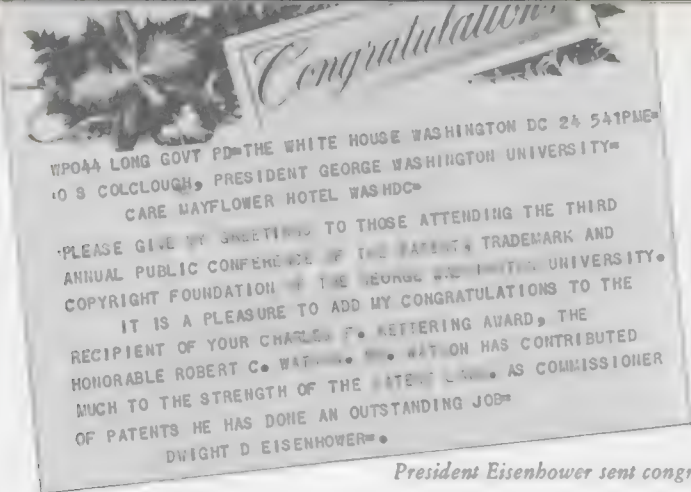
International cooperation in the area of patents is rapidly increasing, according to United States Patent Commissioner Robert C. Watson, who spoke to the third Annual Public Conference of the University's Patent,

Trademark, and Copyright Foundation at the Mayflower Hotel on June 24, 1959.

Commissioner Watson, who spoke after receiving the Foundation's annual Charles F. Kettering Award for

Commissioner Watson (right) accepts the Kettering Award from Oswald S. Colclough, Director of the Foundation and Acting President of the University.





President Eisenhower sent congratulations.

Meritorious Work in Patent, Trademark, and Copyright Research and Education, pointed out that "the number of international agreements which deal with industrial property are on the increase and it seems to be likely that

this trend will continue. . . ." Mr. Watson pointed out that the four Scandinavian countries are "endeavoring to reach an agreement which, if brought into being, will cause a single patent to issue in one country to an inventor

A TRIBUTE TO KETTERING

The Summer 1959 issue of the *Patent, Trademark, and Copyright Journal of Research and Education* (Vol. 3, No. 2) is a special commemorative issue on the late Charles F. Kettering, internationally famous inventor who was a former member of the Advisory Council of the Patent, Trademark, and Copyright Foundation of the University, which publishes the *Journal*.

The issue contains six articles on Mr. Kettering — by his son Eugene W. Kettering; by T. A. Boyd, Kettering biographer; by J. Ralph Fehr, who knew Mr. Kettering in the

early 20's at Delco in Dayton, Ohio; by Allen Orth of the Public Relations Staff of General Motors; by John C. Green, Executive Director of the National Inventor's Council; and by Frank A. Howard, President of the Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research. Also included are a complete Kettering bibliography and a complete listing of his patents.

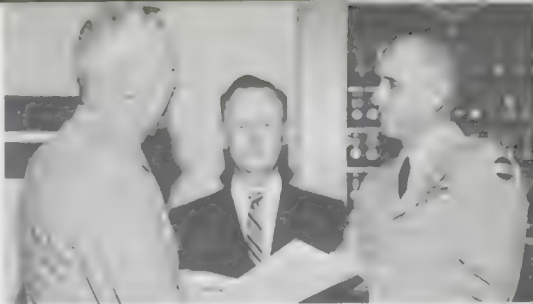
Copies of the *Journal* (\$3.50 each) may be obtained from the Office of the Patent, Trademark, and Copyright Foundation, The George Washington University, Washington 6, D. C.

GW Student Attends Williamsburg Assembly

Miss Clarissa Ruttgers, Swiss-Italian student at the University, was named as a delegate to the third annual Williamsburg International Assembly held in Williamsburg, Virginia, in June to consider the subject, "The American Dream—Myth or Reality?"

Miss Ruttgers received the degree of Master of Arts with a major in foreign affairs from the University on June 3. She came to the University on the Exchange Visitor Program of the Department of State and was named a delegate to the Assembly, eligible as a foreign student planning to return home at the conclusion of the present academic year and having completed a year of graduate study. However, although she had intended to return to Italy, she was offered an opportunity to continue her graduate study on the Exchange Visitor Program at the University of California at Los Angeles where she will be working toward her Doctor of Philosophy in political science and will be teaching a three-hour class in American and Comparative Government. The Assembly made an exception in her case and allowed her to serve as delegate, nevertheless.

Another George Washington student, Mr. Ulf-Erik Slotte, from Finland, attended the Assembly in 1957.



General Bruce C. Clarke, Commanding General, U. S. Continental Army Command, offers congratulations to Maj. William M. Hartness, who was one of the first two persons to complete at Fort Monroe all work leading to a degree at The George Washington University. Looking on is Dean Grover L. Angel of the University's College of General Studies which directs the military post branch offering residence credit. Major Hartness and Capt. Anthony B. Petruzzi both received the Bachelor of Arts degree majoring in social sciences. Both completed the degree requirements on their own time, and both received academic honors, being named to the Dean's list.

After Hours Classes

Below, Assistant Director of the University's Off-Campus Division A. G. Rose registers a Veterans Administration employee as VA Deputy Administrator Bradford Morse looks on. The VA began offering George Washington courses in business administration and accounting during the Spring semester at the request of Veterans Administrator Sumner G. Whittier and VA Personnel Chief Ed Silberman. The program continues this fall, as do new off campus programs at Army Map Service, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and the Coast Guard. The University's College and General Studies now offers off-campus courses in 50 installations and agencies.





In the lobby, Ambassador Ureghela of Turkey makes a point to (from left) Mrs. Avakian, Ambassador Avakian of Iran, Mrs. Ureghela, and the author's wife, Mrs. Avakian.

STUDENTS PRESENT VIOLINIST FROM *Iran*

The University Student Council and the International Student Society joined with the Embassy of Iran to present Violinist Leopold Avakian in concert at Lisner Auditorium. Composer Henry Cowell's composition "Homage to Iran" was given a world premiere at the concert.



Above: Mr. Cowell and Mr. Avakian.

Below: Mr. Cowell and University student leaders gave young Mr. Avakian a backstage ovation.





Togetherness

Miss Donna Reed presented Mrs. Cloyd H. Marvin, wife of the University's President Emeritus and prominent leader in women's organizations, with the McCall's togetherness award for 1959 (below). Mrs. Marvin was one of eight women so honored at a luncheon held by the Women's City Club in cooperation with *McCall's* and the Hecht Company. Others included Mrs. John Foster Dulles, wife of the University's late alumnus, the former Secretary of State, and Mrs. Leonard Carmichael, wife of University Trustee Carmichael. Previous award winners have been the Baroness Silvercruis and Dr. Carolyn L. Pincock, University alumnae, and the late Mrs. Robert V. Fleming, wife of University Trustee Fleming. Among the many official ladies in attendance are those shown above, from left: Mrs. Robert B. Anderson, Commissioner Pearl Pace, Mrs. Carl Vinson, President of *McCall's*, Arthur B. Langlie, Representative Catherine May, Mrs. Neil McElroy, Luncheon Chairman McCall Henderson Innes, Mrs. John Sparkman, Mrs. Marvin, Miss Reed, Mrs. Eric Johnston, Mrs. Carmichael, and Mrs. Christian Herter.



NEW GRADUATES

William H. Tanner, the first graduate to complete the Transportation and Public Utilities Option in the School of Government's Public Affairs Program receives congratulations from his advisers, Dr. John Clayton, and Assistant Dean of the School of Government Joe Lee Jessup.



Federal Communications Commissioner John C. Doerfer (below): approves the congratulatory handshake given his son, John Page Doerfer BS, by Dean Calvin D. Linton.



Diplomatic fathers congratulate academic children at Commencements (below). From left: Christina Lofgren AA, Colonel Stig Lofgren, Swedish Military Attache; Henning Walter Edward Wegener, Capt. Edward Wegener, German Naval Attache.



Lieut. (j.g.) Lucille Kuhn (below): first WAVE officer to be sent to college under the Navy's Five Term Program, received the Associate in Arts with distinction, and Rear Adm. John F. Greenslade USN (Ret.) received the Master of Engineering Administration degree at Winter Convocation. They are congratulated by Engineering Dean Martin A. Mason.



Nurettin Bac of Turkey (below): studying at the University under the auspices of International Cooperation Administration, received the Master of Arts in Education. He is shown with Education Dean James Harold Fox.



Dean Woodruff

(continued from inside front cover)

tion of Real Estate Boards, of the Executive Committee, ACTION-Housing Association, and the Advisory Board, Western Pennsylvania National Bank. He is a past President of the National Council for the Development of Small Business Management.

The George Washington University began the offering of studies in world affairs and international law during its first days in 1821. Following the Spanish American War the School of Comparative Jurisprudence and Diplomacy was established in 1898. After World War I and the founding of the League of Nations, the present School of Government was established (1928). Undergraduate degrees are now offered as follows: the Bachelor of Arts in Government with majors in Foreign Affairs, Public Affairs, Accounting, Business Administration and Business and Economic Statistics. The Master of Arts in Government is offered in seven different curricula: Foreign Affairs, Public Affairs, Economic Policy, Accounting, Business and Economic Statistics, Counseling, Psychometrics. In addition the School of Government offers the Master of Arts in Public Administration, Personnel Administration, Business Administration. The Doctor of Business Administration is under the supervision of the Committee on Doctoral Studies of the School of Government.

FALL 1959



Fraternal Honors

Fraternity honors were accorded local dignitaries this Spring when Phi Delta Phi, international legal fraternity, made District Commissioner David B. Karrick LLB 17 an Honorary Member, and Phi Alpha Delta, national legal fraternity, and Sigma Nu, national social fraternity, honored their members in Congress with receptions. Above, Acting President Oswald S. Colclough wearing the traditional wig and gown of the initiation ceremony, congratulates Commissioner Karrick. Below, Representative Robert Kastenmeier of Wisconsin is received by Students Florian Jabas (left), and James Hammill and Richard Lione, right of the Congressman.



Federalites Are Phi Beta Kappa



FOUR FEDERALITES have been named to the University chapter of Phi Beta Kappa in recognition of their scholarship and character.

They are:

MARY NELL GAILBREATH, Information Specialist, Division of Dental Resources, U. S. Public Health Service. She is a senior majoring in English literature.

ANGELA FERN GNOTTA, Research Assistant in the office of Senator Jacob K. Javits of New York. Miss Gnotta is a senior majoring in political science and holder of a four-year full tuition scholarship to the University. She is president of her social sorority, Sigma Kappa; treasurer and librarian of the Traveling Troubadours; charter member of Angel Flight, ROTC women's auxiliary, is a member of several scholarship and service groups and holds membership also on the Panhellenic Council and in language and international relations clubs and in the Baptist Student Union.

ROBERT J. GRIFFIN, Office of the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate. He is a senior majoring in philosophy, president of Phi Sigma Rho, the philosophical society.

THOMAS RICHARD SPRADLIN, Secretary in the office of Senator A. S. Mike Monroney of Oklahoma. He is a senior majoring in history and holds memberships in Pi Kappa Alpha, so-

cial fraternity; Pi Gamma Mu, social science honorary; Delta Sigma Rho, speech honorary; Alpha Theta Nu, scholarship holders society; and Order of Scarlet, service honor society for sophomore and junior men.

Presidential Award

Two of the six to receive from President Eisenhower the President's Award for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service are University alumni—Robert D. Murphy LLB 20, LLM 28, LLD 58, Deputy Under Secretary of State, and James V. Bennett LLB 26, Director, Bureau of Prisons, Department of Justice (right), shown here at the White House.





Management

Above: Four officers enrolled in the University's Air Force Advanced Management program received Air Force honors as follows: from left, Lieut. Col. Norman N. Perlberg, Legion of Merit with Oak Leaf Cluster; Lieut. Col. Julian R. Abernathy, Maj. Milton S. Compton, and Lieut. Col. Frederick P. Selin, all of whom received the Air Force Commendation Medal. Right: University Lecturer Timothy W. Stanley, who is a Special Assistant at the White House, greets Secretary of the Air Force James H. Douglas Jr., who addressed the Air Force Advanced Management Program and the Navy Graduate Comptrollership Program members. Below: Air Force Management officers visited the Capitol. From



left: Senator Barry Goldwater of Arizona, Lieut. Col. James M. Fielder, Senator Henry Jackson of Washington, and Lieut. Col. Corrie E. Jones.



Below: Members of the Austrian Team for Economic Development Study who were brought to the United States by International Cooperation Administration to observe and gather information to help establish a school of industrial engineering in Vienna. Their studies and field trips were arranged by the University's Department of Business and Public Administration.





Mrs. Sevilla Sacasa, wife of the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, Mrs. Cloyd H. Marvin, new President of the Board, and Mrs. Martin Vogel.

Women's Board Diamond Jubilee

Mrs. Martin Vogel, member of the Women's Board of the University Hospital, entertained in honor of the Board's retiring president, Mrs. Cloyd H. Marvin, and in honor of the Board's Diamond Jubilee at tea in the garden.

Members of Washington official society joined with members of the Board to help celebrate the Jubilee year during which the Board increased its Equipment Endowment Fund for the Hospital to more than \$60,000.

Mrs. Marvin had served the Board as President from 1931 to 1934 and from 1939 until June of this year.



Above, Mrs. Jacque C. Morrell and Mrs. Marvin. Below left, Mrs. Martin Vogel, Jr., Mrs. Urguplu, wife of the Ambassador from Turkey, and Mrs. Jack E. Walters. Below right, Mrs. de Torrente, wife of the Ambassador from Switzerland and Mrs. Thors, wife of the Ambassador from Iceland.





Above: Lady Minto, wife of the former Ambassador from New Zealand, pours for Mrs. Samuel M. Burges, H. Mrs. Donald I. Saunders, Mrs. Ernest E. Hadley, Mrs. Walter E. Miller, and Mrs. Joseph H. Roe. Below left, Mrs. True D. Worjo, wife of the Under Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Roy E. James, Mr. Everett Dorken, wife of the Senator from Illinois, and her mother, Mrs. L. Carter. Below right, Mrs. Bertha Gay, Mrs. S. Hazen Bond, Mrs. Barton Richwine.



Below: Mrs. Ellen Woodcock, former Social Security Administrator, Mrs. Carl Walther, Mrs. Everett H. Johnson, Mrs. Frank M. Woods, and Mrs. Ralph Gardner.



New Programs and Courses

The University will broaden and enlarge its degree programs this Fall.

New programs will be offered as follows: a Doctor of Science in Engineering, a Master of Fine Arts degree and Master of Arts degrees in art history and in museology, and a Bachelor of Science degree in Medical Technology.

Registration

Registration for the 1959 Fall Semester will be held Thursday through Saturday, September 17-19 at hours to be announced. Law School Registration will take place in Stockton Hall, 720 20th Street N. W. Graduate registration in the School of Engineering will be held Wednesday and Thursday, September 15 and 16, from 9 a. m. until 6 p. m. in Tompkins Hall of Engineering, 725-23d Street N. W. Other students will register in Building C, 2029 G Street N. W. Classes will begin September 21.

Students not registered during the Spring semester must submit an application for admission or readmission to the Director of Admissions, Building C, 2029 G Street N. W.

In addition, twenty-two new fields of study have been added to the areas in which candidates may pursue doctoral research in Literatures and Languages, Social Sciences, Mathematical and Physical Sciences, Medical Sciences, and Biological Sciences.

In announcing these, Acting President Oswald S. Colclough said that the University "will continue to add graduate studies to meet the growing demands for scholars and trained personnel in fields in which Washington and the University are blessed with unusual resources. Faculty members have long concerned themselves with these educational opportunities and are wholeheartedly in favor of increased efforts to make them available. We agree that the Nation's Capital is, to a remarkable degree, a laboratory for advanced study under The George Washington University programs.

"Our placement office reports that each year there is an increased demand for graduates with advanced degrees with corresponding increases in salary and other benefits. It adds that some corporations already have programs for furthering their employees' education and this number is growing. Demands and opportunities for such training also comes from government agencies and the University is continuously studying the possibilities for offering worthy new programs."

**SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING
DOCTOR OF SCIENCE**

The School of Engineering of The George Washington University will offer a program of advanced study and research in certain recognized fields of engineering, leading to the degree of Doctor of Science. The program will be under the supervision of the Committee on Graduate Studies of the School of Engineering, appointed annually by the Dean on the recommendation of the Faculty of the School of Engineering.

The Committee provides the program only in those fields in which the Faculty has competence and interest. The fields in which doctoral study and research may be undertaken are limited in any case to those in which a scientific discipline exists, in which the University has adequate resources, and which are recognized as engineering fields.

Inquiries should be addressed to: Chairman, Committee on Graduate Studies, School of Engineering, The George Washington University, Washington 6, D. C.

GRADUATE STUDIES:

ART HISTORY, FINE ARTS, MUSEOLOGY

The Department of Art announces establishment of three programs of graduate study leading to degrees of Master of Arts and Master of Fine Arts.

The department offers a program of instruction in history and criticism of art leading to the degree of Master of Arts.

A program in museology leading to the degree of Master of Arts is designed to prepare the student for museum work in such areas as conservation, installation and display, and cataloguing.

By special arrangement with the Corcoran School of Art, the University's Department of Art offers a program in painting and sculpture, leading to the degree of Master of Fine Arts and requiring two years of studio work.

The museology major is offered against the background of the world famous galleries and museums in the Washington area with their remarkable opportunities for study and observation of museum work, for special activities, and for internship. The applied aspect of the program is under the direction of Dr. Henri Dorra, who will be Professorial Lecturer and Coordinator of Museology, at the University, and who is Assistant Director, Corcoran Gallery of Art. This program is integrated with studies in related fields of the humanities in such areas as Anthropology, History, and Cultural Geography.

A special two-year non-degree program in museum training is offered to students who wish only to take the prescribed program of courses in museum principles and museum techniques and to receive the practical intern training in museum work. This program may be completed on an accelerated basis in a year and a half.

Inquiries should be addressed to Donald C. Kline, Executive Officer,

Department of Art, The George Washington University, Washington 6, D. C.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY

A program of study leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Medical Technology will be offered by Columbian College in cooperation with the University Hospital and the Department of Pathology.

A candidate for this degree must fulfill the Medical Technology Curriculum at the University, and the twelve-month Medical Technology Course in the University Hospital, in addition to maintaining throughout the course the scholarship level required for graduation. The fourth year for degree candidates will consist of a twelve-month period of didactic and practical work in clinical laboratory methods.

A limited number of scholarships are provided by the University Hospital for students enrolled in the fourth year of the degree program. The course is fully accredited by the Board of Schools of Medical Technology and holders of the Bachelor of Science

degree in Medical Technology will be eligible for the national certifying examination given by the Registry of Medical Technologists.

Inquiries should be addressed to Dr. William L. Marsh, Assistant Professor of Pathology, The George Washington University, Washington 6, D. C.

NEW FIELDS FOR PHD CANDIDATES

Twenty-two new fields of study have been added to the areas of research in which candidates can pursue doctoral investigations for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. University doctoral studies are now authorized in 112 fields of research.

The new fields are: In Literatures and Languages; American—Fiction; English—Seventeenth Century Literature, History of English Drama, Twentieth Century Literature; and Romance—French Literature since 1880, Spanish American Literature.

In Social Sciences: History—History of Religion in the United States, the Modern Near East; Political Science—International Relations (1) The Political Process (2) Political Controls

For University Information

University bulletins are distributed through Employee Relations Officers, Training Officers, and Personnel Officers in all Federal Government agencies and several international organizations. A complete list of these and other offices which distribute University bulletins will appear in the January issue. For other information call the University Educational Counselor, Mr. Timothy Smith, ST 3-0250, Ext. 439.



Begum Ali, wife of the Pakistan Ambassador; Mrs. Nelson Pruyn Hoff, president of the Speech Clinic Foundation; and Dr. Calvin D. Pettit, Professor of Speech and Director of the University's Speech Clinic; provide a demonstration of the tape recorder presented to the Clinic by the Foundation during a benefit party held at the embassy.

over Administrative Agencies; and International Relations.

In Mathematical and Physical Sciences: Chemistry — Geochemistry, Mathematics — Analysis, Functional Analysis, Mathematical Logic; Statistics — Psychometrics, Managerial Statistics.

In Medical Sciences: Bacteriology — Immunology; Biochemistry—Ascorbic Acid Metabolism; Physiology — Peripheral Circulation.

In Biological Sciences: Botany—Mycology, Plant Pathology.

New courses will be offered as follows:

ACCOUNTING — SURVEY IN ACCOUNTING, primarily for graduate students who have not previously had accounting. It will also be valuable for non-accounting majors who do not need specific courses.

ART — New courses have been added to the curriculum for the Fall Semester because of the Department's new graduate study programs: PRINCIPLES OF MUSEUM WORK, and BASIC DESIGNS. Theodore Kliros, Studio Lecturer, Dean of the Corcoran School of Art will teach the design course. A Seminar will provide special study and research in the artistic areas of Antiquity, the Middle Ages, the Renaissance, Baroque Art, the Modern Era, the Orient, and America.

ECONOMICS—INTRODUCTION TO MATHEMATICAL ECONOMICS, a study of the mathematics of partial and general equilibrium theory.

EDUCATION—METHODS IN ELEMENTARY EDUCATION, for seniors in the elementary school curriculum, has been extended to carry 12 hours to include in the teaching of science and children's literature 3 mornings of observing in the schools and 2 mornings of class work. GUIDANCE IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS has been established because of the current interest in the field of guidance. Students will consider the scope, needs, and services of guidance to students, as well as selection and construction of tests and interpretation of tests for evidence purposes. STUDENT TEACHING IN ELEMENTARY

SCHOOLS, practice teaching for 12 weeks, offers 9 hours credit. This is the first time a separate course has been given for practice teaching in elementary schools. COMPARATIVE EDUCATION, a graduate course, will be largely a comparison of the Russian and American systems.

ENGINEERING — the Department of Civil Engineering will offer SPACE STRUCTURES for the first time. Students will examine theory of structures in three dimensions: trusses, rigid frames, and thin-shell structures. In Electrical Engineering, ENGINEERING ANALYSIS will provide practice in problem solving using concepts previously studied. In Mechanical Engineering, ADVANCED DYNAMICS will require greater mathematical maturity than previous courses in this subject.

GEOGRAPHY — PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY, introduction to the earth sciences: form of the earth, grids and time, weather and climate, geomorphic processes and landforms, soils and vegetation. URBAN SETTLEMENT, a study of the location functions, and forms of cities; urban-rural relationships; the urban hierarchy; and bases for urban planning. AREA DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS, a graduate course, is required for all master's candidates in Geography.

GEOLOGY — HISTORY OF GEOLOGICAL SCIENCES, lectures on the development of geological thought and the history of geological and related sciences. PETROGRAPHY, study of rocks with the polarization microscope.

GERMANIC LANGUAGES AND LIT-

ERATURES, 4 graduate courses not offered since 1953, have been reinstated. They are: GOTHIC, OLD NORSE, INTRODUCTION TO LINGUISTICS, AND INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.

HISTORY — Two graduate courses, SEMINAR IN MODERN EUROPEAN HISTORY AND READING COURSE IN AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC HISTORY, are both reinstatements of courses given last in 1951.

MATHEMATICS — CALCULUS I, II, AND III is an expanded program to offer a fuller treatment of the subject and replaces Differential Calculus and Integral Calculus, formerly given. PRINCIPLES OF APPLIED MATHEMATICS will include generalized functions (Schwartz distributions); applications to differential equations; etc.

PHYSICS — GENERAL PHYSICS has been reorganized so that in the first semester all students will study those topics in which calculus is not required. At the end of this first semester students with a limited mathematical background will continue with Introductory Physics.

PHYSIOLOGY — PHARMACOLOGIC PHYSIOLOGY and TOPICS IN PHYSIOLOGY are two new graduate courses. The first offers a study of recent advances in physiology and pharmacology for those interested in research and is open to qualified medical and non medical students. The second is a review of the active areas of research and is open to qualified medical and graduate students.

RELIGION — THE LIFE AND THOUGHT OF PAUL is a new under-

graduate course. A seminar in AMERICAN RELIGIOUS HISTORY will be made available to graduate students.

ROMANCE LANGUAGES AND LITERATURES—ADVANCED FRENCH CONVERSATION AND COMPOSITION and ADVANCED SPANISH CONVERSATION AND COMPOSITION. There will be an oral placement examination for admission to these courses. Other advanced courses being offered under the National Defense Graduate Fellowship Program include SEMINAR IN THE CLASSICAL FRENCH DRAMA; EXPLICATION DE TEXTES (FRENCH); HISTORICAL FRENCH GRAMMAR; SEMINAR ON SPANISH AUTHORS OF THE 18TH CENTURY; SEMINAR IN THE SPANISH AMERICAN CUENTO NOVEL AND ESSAY; HISTORICAL SPANISH GRAMMAR; INTRODUCTION TO ROMANCE PHILOLOGY AND LINGUISTICS; SEMINAR IN BIBLIOGRAPHY; and

PROBLEMS AND METHODS IN LITERARY ANALYSIS.

SLAVIC LANGUAGES AND LITERATURES — INTRODUCTION TO SLAVIC LITERATURE, survey of Slavic Literature, in translation, from early written and oral forms to the literary masterpieces of the 19th and 20th centuries.

The Department of Sociology will become the Department of Sociology and Anthropology in the Fall Semester. John M. Campbell, formerly of Yale University, will join the Department as Assistant Professor of Sociology and Anthropology. INTRODUCTION TO ANTHROPOLOGY will be taught for the first time.

STATISTICS—STATISTICAL MATHEMATICS is being introduced in a new sequence. Theory of Sampling, Non-parametric Statistical Inference, and Stochastic Processes are new courses at the graduate level.

Biological Sciences Institute

An in-service training institute in the biological sciences for secondary school science teachers in the Washington Metropolitan area will be conducted at the University jointly by the Departments of Botany, Biology, and Zoology during the academic year 1959-60. Costs of tuition and travel for 20 teachers will be defrayed through a grant to the University from the National Science Foundation. The purpose of the Institute is to attempt to eliminate for the teachers concepts

found to be outmoded by recent research findings, to substitute more acceptable concepts, to change outmoded patterns of thought with regard to the teaching of science and to raise the level of instruction in the sciences. The Institute will meet once a week for two hours during the year. Four hours credit will be given for the work. Requests for application forms should be sent to Dr. R. B. Stephens, Department of Botany, The George Washington University, Washington 6, D. C.

